

EUROPE IS DEEPLY STIRRED.

ALL NATIONS EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR MCKINLEY.

Precautions for the Safety of Rulers Doubled—Action to Keep Anarchists Here Under Surveillance Deemed Necessary—The Work of the International Committee of Secret Police.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The news of yesterday's dastardly crime at Buffalo reached Europe too late this morning for the press to do more than express the people's horror at the deed and their sympathy with the victim and the country over which he so worthily presided. There is not a journal but speaks in the highest terms of President McKinley as a man and as a President.

But this outrage to civilization must be followed by something more practical than the stirring up of sentiment. It is not too much to say that the whole of Europe in the last two years has been in a condition of constant terror as to when and where the murderous brotherhood, who style themselves Anarchists, would find their next victim. The United States was the last place thought of as the scene of the crime, but it cannot be said that it was equally unconsidered as the place whence an organizer, or perpetrator, might come.

Inquiries into the European antecedents of the alleged assassin have been made at the headquarters of the London police, indeed, it is considered very likely that he has none, for the desperate characters and their followers, even the most youthful, in the various Anarchist groups in Europe and Great Britain, have been catalogued most minutely during the past year by the newly formed International Committee of the secret police. It has been found impossible, however, to include the threins those who have found an asylum in the United States, but elsewhere, even the minor bodies of anti-social revolutionaries, whose vapors are so often at the head of the parade, have been "doctored" with astonishing completeness and care since the death of Queen Victoria, at which time there was a strong undercurrent of evidence noted that anarchism meant to seek a murder again.

At the present moment there are exactly twelve plain clothes officers hedging King Edward on his journey from Hamburg to Copenhagen. They are reinforced in successive periods by secret police selected for their local knowledge of the different stages of the journey.

Other members of the English political detective force are now cooperating with the French, Germans, Italians and Austrians on the occasion of the czar's European tour as an experiment to see if their joint knowledge will enable them to master the Anarchist propaganda.

I am able to state that a number of European secret service officers are now in the United States attempting to make through the dossiers of various European Anarchist groups. They complain that their work is almost insuperable owing to the coming and going between Europe and the different cities of the United States of these potential assassins and also because of the absence of police concern regarding them in the United States. The English papers this evening all quote THE SUN's editorial of this morning, especially indorsing that passage where THE SUN says "Let the American people ask themselves in horror and in shame, how long is this devil's work of anarchy and murder to be carried on in America."

It is no more than the plain truth that the safety of the lives of the rulers of Europe is regarded by their expert protectors as dependent to a great extent upon the vigilance that must be maintained upon European fanatics who are now domiciled in the United States. Whether this view is exaggerated or not, it is certainly that of the European police experts. England was long reproached as offering a safe asylum and opportunity for the organization of these pests of society, but it is now admitted that they are nowhere kept in closer observation.

Unless these pests in the United States are crushed, so say the police, the rulers of countries must make their ceremonial tours, which were at one time occasions of free and open rejoicing, judged in the ranks of armed and armored strangers. No stronger example of this can be found than in King Edward's recent movements, which have already been referred to in these despatches, and the feverish nervousness for the safety of the czar. It was only yesterday that the programme for his movements in France was known with anything like completeness. Dunkirk, where the czar was to take place, will scarcely be permitted to see him on Sept. 18. There will be no procession on the streets. The piers and quays will be closed to the public.

The municipal police have taken every precaution, but Special Commissioner Fauriol, who arrived on Thursday, was not satisfied, and sent to Paris for fifteen additional detectives, and the government authorities took over the whole coasted. At Conqueque, where the czar goes from Dunkirk, 300 workmen are busy decorating the palace and extraordinary precautions have been taken by the French and Russian police. Every workman has been photographed and identified on going in and coming out of the palace.

The date of the arrival of the czar and King Edward at Copenhagen is still unknown. If such precautions and such an army of secret police were considered necessary before yesterday's tragedy at Buffalo, it may be imagined how they have been redoubled since.

Lord Pauncefote, of Preston, British Ambassador to the United States, who is here on a visit, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Count Mouchet and Bergholt, of the Austrian Embassy, and many other notable persons called at the American Embassy to-day to express sympathy at the attempted assassination of President McKinley. Many messages of condolence were also received.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley reached the American Embassy about 1 o'clock this morning.

Baron von Richthofen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the American Embassy this morning to express his regret and sympathy.

The Frankfurter Zeitung voices the general sentiment of all Germany in expressing the hope that it will be proved that the assassin of President McKinley is not a German. It says that, whatever the result, said against President McKinley's policy, his personality was such as to make an attempt on his life the last thing to be expected.

The Zeitung adds: "Indignation and horror at the deed are general in Germany to-day. Our sympathies go not only to the victim and his family, but also to the great American nation, which will be stirred to the depths by this monstrous deed."

Rome, Sept. 7.—Prime Minister Zanardelli and all the members of the Cabinet

called at the American Embassy this morning and offered their condolences on the attempt on the life of President McKinley. Signor Zanardelli telegraphed the news to the King, who is away at present.

The Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has called his sympathies to the Government at Washington.

The Popolo Romano says the association of President McKinley is of the same Anarchist class as Bopoli, the murderer of King Humbert. The paper expresses the hope that the United States will see the necessity of crushing these evil-doers.

The Messagero praises President McKinley's qualities. It says that the attempt upon his life proves that the United States should cooperate with Europe against Anarchists.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley created a great sensation here. The American consul, Mr. Doyle, who for six years was President McKinley's secretary, said he believed that the President's splendid physique and temperate habits would save his life.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—As soon as M. Delom, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was informed of the shooting of President McKinley he telegraphed the news to President Loubet, at Rambouillet. President Loubet immediately sent a cable message of sympathy to Mr. McKinley. M. Delom expressed to Ambassador Porter the sympathy of President Loubet.

All the morning newspapers express sympathy with Americans on the attempted assassination of President McKinley. There are also expressions of horror at the attempt on the President's life. Some journals criticize President McKinley's alleged imperialist tendencies. The Echo de Paris heads its article, "Napoleon McKinley." The article, although sympathetic, dwells on the President's "iron will and violent taste for authority."

The Matin says: "No man ever enjoyed to a greater extent the esteem of his fellow citizens."

The Figaro says: "President McKinley personified in the eyes of the crowd the aristocracy of riches. Nevertheless he was simple and kind and we trust the American people will be spared from grief and mourning."

The Temps, speaking as if President McKinley were already dead, says: "He will leave to history a considerable name. He has incited a doublet of the nation, not dreamed of by the founders of the republic in two directions—protection and expansion. McKinley was the champion of the classes, a man of capital, monopolies and trusts. Evil tongues said that he was a puppet of Senator Hanna."

"The conquests of the Spanish war bogged an insoluble Constitutional question and the germ of military glory. Having turned back America's intrigues of the fondle, Congress gave him carte blanche and the Supreme Court proclaimed that it was possible for the United States to possess dependencies where the Constitution was not known. It was a personal triumph. All the advocates of jingoism and conquest and admirers of the army acclaimed McKinley a hero, yet he was on the point of facing the greatest difficulties. He has already shown signs of a desire to abandon protection for reciprocity, which will possibly raise the standard of revolt among the trusts and syndicates. Each day reveals more contradictory and insoluble embarrassments for Vice-President Roosevelt, whose rôle will be nothing enviable."

The Liberty devotes an article to pointing out the danger of anarchy. The Journal des Debats is much more sympathetic. It praises President McKinley for his honorable career and says he has revealed himself in the White House, as at his Canton cottage, as a simple and even brave man who well deserved his popularity throughout the Union. He was also a far-seeing man, the paper says, and realized that the moment had come when America's enormous output would necessitate the opening of outside markets to Americans and for that reason he became a convert to reciprocity.

The paper refers feelingly to President McKinley's tactful dealings with M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, after the Spanish war when the feeling in France was somewhat hostile to the United States. It expresses the hope that for the interests of America a critical period is opening when a change of rulers might possibly be disastrous.

COLOGNE, Sept. 7.—Commenting on the attempt to kill President McKinley the Cologne Gazette, a semi-official organ, says: "There is no explanation, and no extenuating circumstances, for such a deed. The sympathy here for the President and the American people will be all the more fervent because a critical period is opening when a change of rulers might possibly be disastrous."

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—The Neue Presse says it is impossible that the attack was prompted by political party hatred. It must have been an outburst of anarchism. The Neue Wiener and Tagblatt print an account of the war between the United States and Spain was carried out.

The Globe, the Ministerialist organ, says that President McKinley, "yielding to his personal ambitions, wrought much ill to Spain." At the same time the paper condemns the assault upon him as a brutal outrage.

The Impartial says: "It is premature to judge of the personality and policy of President McKinley, but the day is not distant when the United States will see in him the primary cause of the decadence of the North American Republic."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.—When the news of the attempt on President McKinley's life was received here the Minister of Foreign Affairs and all the civil and military authorities called at the American legation to express their sympathy. Queen Wilhelmina and Mr. Kruger sent messages of condolence to the President.

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MANY MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

THEY POUR IN FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Despatches from the Emperor of Germany, the King of Portugal, the King of England, President Loubet of France and the Heads of Governments of various countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Up to noon to-day more than 200 messages of sympathy had been received at the Department of State. Some of them follow:

From the German Emperor and Empress to Mrs. McKinley:

ROENTGENBERG, Sept. 7.—The Emperor and I, horrified at the attempt planned against your husband, President McKinley, beg to express our sympathy that God may restore to health Mr. McKinley.

WILLIAM I, R.

RAMBOUILLET, Sept. 7.—The President of France to President McKinley:

With keen affliction I hear the news of the heinous attempt of which your Excellency has just become a victim. I take it to heart to join with the people of the United States in wishing the early recovery of your Excellency and I earnestly desire the sorrowful juncture to renew to you the assurance of my sentiments of constant and cordial friendship. EMILIS LOUBET.

The following telegram has been received from King Edward, who is at Kiel:

"Please send immediately to the American Embassy and for my great sympathy on the dastardly attempt on the life of the President. I have telegraphed direct to the President. Please keep me informed as to his condition."

From the President of Guatemala to Mrs. McKinley:

My Government and I most heartily lament the unhappy event. Be pleased to receive our profound sorrow.

M. ENRIQUE C.

From the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France:

I beg your Excellency to express the profound horror inspired in the French nation and Government, ever ready to share the sorrows as well as the joys of the United States, at the attempt on the life of the President.

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua:

The cable has just advised us of the attempted assassination made against President McKinley. The Government and people of Nicaragua, bound as it is to this great nation, with whose friendship it is honored, deplore the tragedy and trust that his Excellency Mr. McKinley recover from the wounds which treacherous villainy has caused him. With expressions of distinguished consideration, I remain your obedient servant.

FERNANDO SANCHEZ, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Guatemala City:

President Cabrera requests information regarding attempted assassination of President McKinley.

From the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales:

The Government and people of New South Wales join with you in expressing our deepest sympathy with you in your suffering and our sorrow at the crime which has been committed. We pray that the Almighty in His infinite goodness may spare you to your people.

FRED' M. DARLEY.

From the Prime Minister of Cape Town to the President:

On behalf of Government and people of Colony I desire to express the deepest sympathy with you in your terrible affliction and the hope that your life may be spared for the good of the great country over whose destinies you preside.

PRIME MINISTER, Cape Town.

From the London Commissioner of Victoria:

Municipalities in England and Scotland to the Secretary of State.

From the Lord Provost of Glasgow:

The Lord Provost of Glasgow desires to express in the name of the Corporation and of the entire community their profound grief and indignation at the attempt on the life of the President of the United States. They cherish the deepest sympathy with him in his present sufferings and with the people of the United States who are plunged into grief and sorrow at the attempt on the life of the President.

From the Lord Mayor of Leeds, England:

Leeds, Sept. 7.—Lord Mayor and Citizens of Leeds, England, have received information of the attempted assassination of President McKinley with feelings of profound indignation and abhorrence. They offer to the United States the sincerest sympathy and fervently hope that the life of the President may be spared.

LAWSON, Lord Mayor.

From the Lord Mayor of Liverpool:

On behalf of the citizens of Liverpool I beg to offer the expression of their deepest sympathy with the Government and people of the United States in the grief and indignation which is felt throughout the country. All the foreign diplomats called at the American legation and expressed their regrets.

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on President's life. I beg to convey the heartfelt sympathy of my Government and people, of my own and our best wishes for the President's recovery.

From the Minister of Germany:

DEER PARK, Md., Sept. 7.—I wish to express to you my great regret and sincerely hope for the recovery of the illustrious President McKinley.

A. LAZO ARRIAGA.

From the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland:

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 7.—Deeply deploring odious attempt against President's life, I beg to express my sincere hope that his precious life may be spared to his country.

From the Mexican Ambassador to the United States:

THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR expresses to the Government of the United States his deep regret for the attempt against the life of his Excellency President McKinley. The diplomatic representatives of Ecuador, Costa Rica, Spain, Japan, Venezuela, Brazil and China, at present in this city, have requested the Ambassador to express the nation's same sentiment.

From the Charge d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic:

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Heartily deploring the criminal attempt on the person of his Excellency President McKinley, and hope he may have a very speedy recovery.

F. L. VAREZQUE.

From the German Ambassador to the United States:

Please accept the expression of my most sincere and hearty regret on account of the dastardly attempt the President met with. I have telegraphed direct to the President. Please keep me informed as to his condition."

From the Minister of France in Switzerland and formerly Charge d'Affaires of France in Washington:

Please convey to the President respectful sympathy and wishes for speedy recovery.

From Bishop S. Barretti of Havana to the President:

"Sincere sympathy in nation's sorrow. I pray God for President's recovery. May God grant his recovery."

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela:

CRACRA, Sept. 7.—Government of Venezuela excoerates Buffalo attempt and makes wishes for the health of President McKinley. The Under Secretary of State of Canada.

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From the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela:

God deal gently with his wife and may swift justice be meted to his murderer. From the President Board of Trade Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The Board of Trade of the city of Chicago at its meeting to-day, desires in this hour of private and public affliction to express through you their profound sympathy with the President and his stricken family and with your self and with other members of the Cabinet and hope for a speedy recovery.

From the Cosmopolitan Club of Santiago, Cuba:

Americans, foreign colony, residents Santiago, greatly shocked, praying for recovery of the President."

From the Fourteenth Annual Encampment of the Southern California Veteran Encampment Association assembled at Corona, Cal., express to their comrade, the President, and his family, their great sorrow in the affliction and their horror at the attempt upon his life. They hope for his speedy recovery.

From the Mayor of Goderich, Canada: GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the Town Council held here last evening it was resolved that the sympathy of the people of Goderich be tendered Mrs. McKinley and the American nation on the blow inflicted on them by the hand of an assassin and they hope that the Ruler of Nations will spare President McKinley to his people.

JAMES WILSON, Mayor.

From the Free Baptists of America:

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., Sept. 7.—For Mrs. McKinley. The Free Baptists of America assembled in triennial conference at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., rejoice that the beloved President lives and pray that a kind Providence may restore him in health to his exalted office.

R. D. LARD, President.

The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Gustav M. Schwab, dated New York, saying that he had been instructed by the North German Lloyd, a company of Bremen to express their heartfelt sympathy with their hope for a speedy recovery of President McKinley.

The Secretary of State has received a telegram signed by A. P. Graham, Lieutenant Colonel, and A. J. Turner, Adjutant, reading:

British Naval and Military Veterans Association deplore the dastardly attempt on life of President McKinley. All lands in sympathy with the President. May God preserve the President."

From the resident Americans of Nassau, N. P.:

NASSAU, Sept. 7.—We tender deepest regrets and sympathy to President on account of dastardly attempt at assassination.

METHODIST CONFERENCE ACTS.

Vote of Sympathy for the President Passed at London—Prayer for Recovery.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—When the International Methodist Ecumenical Conference met to-day, with Bishop Arnet acting as president, a vote of sympathy with President McKinley was passed and a prayer offered for his recovery.

Among those who spoke on the resolution was the Rev. Dr. Bristol, who was formerly the President's pastor. He said that Mr. McKinley was the only President who had been a member of the Methodist Church. Bishop Gaines, of Georgia, also made an address on the President.

STEEL STRIKERS SORRY.

Shaffer and Tighe Express Regret at the Attack on McKinley.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association was in session when the news of the attack on McKinley reached strike headquarters and the telephone was kept busy until the board adjourned with inquiries directed to newspaper offices for bulletins.

T. J. Shaffer, the head of the strike, said: "This is awful. I do not see how any man could do so atrocious a deed. Mr. McKinley is a kindly man and as President of the United States should be respected by all. There is no punishment which human hands can inflict that is severe enough for such a man. Is there no secure protection for our President in public places?"